

UNIFORM LAW MOVEMENT

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Now that the State legislatures, which have been in session during the past winter, are adjourning for the summer, it is interesting to notice what has been accomplished. To begin with, it is estimated that they added 10,000 laws to the statute books, and this is perhaps an under, rather than over estimate. During the five years from 1899 to 1904 the number of laws added reached the wonderful total of 45,000. During a single year of that period the number added was over 10,000, covering a total of more than 20,000 pages in the statute books. Of course, not all of these were public laws. During the five-year period referred to the total number of public acts was about 10,000.

So great has the overproduction of law become that legal authorities everywhere have joined in an effort to assuage the flood of legislation that is crowding down upon them. The courts are not able to keep the pace. The thousands of decisions that must be made by the judges of the country in construing all this new legislation are making a mass of legal literature of unwieldy proportions. No sooner is one digest of decisions, covering twenty or more volumes, completed until it becomes such a back number that another must be begun. It is all serving to clog up the legal machinery to such a remarkable degree that thinking lawyers have reached the "view with alarm" stage.

It was to correct this growing evil that the National Commission on Uniform State Laws was created. The American Bar Association has long stood for the simplification of legal procedure, and was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the commission. It is composed of members from each State, which joins in the movement—and all but four or five of the States have enlisted in the work. The members of the commission get together and frame a model law on a given subject. When it is finally completed it is not the half-baked, ill-considered product so often turned out by legislatures, but a complete, understandable, and unmistakable exposition of the whole subject with which it purports to deal. In framing these laws the commission is actuated by a desire to make them so plain that not only the average man can understand, but that even the most perverse cannot misconstrue if he would; so plain that no one can even pretend to mistake their provisions.

That they have succeeded admirably in doing so is shown by the experience of the courts with the uniform negotiable instruments law. This was the first law framed by the commission, and has been adopted by thirty-one States and four Territories. A recent statement showed that there were not one-tenth as many cases finding their way to the courts, especially to the higher courts, as there had been prior to the enactment of the law. It is related that when the measure was pending in the Michigan legislature it came near being defeated in the senate, the ground of the fight against it being that it was an intrusion on the practice of the legal profession, and that if it were to pass it would deprive the average man of a lawyer to collect his notes and bills. However, no one has noticed that the Michigan lawyers were especially starved long because the legislature of that State passed the measure.

Another model law drafted by the commission is one relating to warehouse receipts. This measure has been adopted by nine States and another relating to sales of all kinds has been adopted by four States. When one of these laws is completed it is to be depended on that it is a thorough-going measure. It sometimes takes years to get it into such shape that there is not some member of the commission who can pick it to pieces. An instance of this kind is the experience of the proposed law relating to certificates of stock. After a year's consideration by a competent committee the measure was reported. There were objections made to it, and it was sent back to the committee for further consideration. At the last meeting held in Seattle the second draft was reported. But even this did not fill the bill, so it was again referred. It is not safe to predict that even a third effort will be satisfactory, and it may be still another year before the commission gets a law exactly to its liking.

It is, of course, with commercial law that the commission is most concerned. The evolution of commerce has completely wiped out all State lines so far as trading is concerned, and it becomes especially important to the individual or the corporation who does business in many States that there should be uniformity of law relating to the matters in which commerce is interested. While the commission is working on the perfection of uniform laws on many subjects, it is now concentrating its efforts largely to securing the adoption of its negotiable instruments, and its sales and warehouse receipts laws by States which have not yet adopted them, and is most concerned largely in the completion of the proposed measures relating to partnerships and stock certificates.

The commission on uniform laws is not alone in the broad field of work in which it is laboring. It has given such wonderful impetus to the movement that there are dozens of other organizations enlisted in the same cause. When the committee on vital statistics set about to consider that matter they found that the American Medical Association, and also the American Public Health Association, had a committee working on the same end. In addition to these the Census Bureau was considering the same subject; between them all they were able to report a measure which met the approval of all the organizations concerned.

Gov. Curtis Guild has called a meeting of the New England governors to consider uniform laws on five subjects. The house of governors and the conference called together by President Roosevelt met to consider uniform conservation laws. The National Civic Federation has created a committee on uniform laws, and Gov. Hughes has initiated a movement for uniform automobile laws in the territory contiguous to New York. The governor of Louisiana has called a conference for the purpose of securing uniform laws on the question of child labor. In addition to these movements the International Tax Association meets in Louisville during the summer to consider the question of uniform tax laws.

That the movement for uniform State laws is an important one, all bear witness who have investigated the matter. That it is a growing movement, which will work great changes in the policies of the various legislative bodies of the country, is plain. But even with everything that is desired of the legislatures granted, there will still be a serious difficulty to overcome, which it is agreed there will be. Judge W. O. Hart, of Louisiana, chairman of the committee on publicity of the commission, referred to that phase of the matter indirectly in an address before the Mississippi Bar Association. There are many States which have statutes on a given subject that are alike word for

word. Yet when the courts come to interpret these statutes, there construction is so different that in a few years there is a line of decisions in each State which makes the effect of the laws of the several States as different as if there had been no original uniformity. The American Bar Association is laboring as assiduously to solve this problem as the commission on uniform laws is laboring for uniformity of legislation.

Legislatures are often imposed upon, and there is scarcely a session of any legislative body which does not allow some "joker" to steal through. Aaron Burr was one of the first men to try to pass off a "joker" on an American legislative assembly. He wanted to establish a banking business in New York, and the legislature refused him the charter he desired. Finally an apparently harmless bill with reference to the New York water supply was introduced and passed. It was afterward found to contain the very bank charter Burr had been seeking. In 1894 the New York legislature was again a near victim of even a more dangerous "joker" than the one Burr had enacted. A meek-looking little bill was offered granting a certain power corporation time to commence work and otherwise. The bill was passed, and found that the bill extended to the power company had the right of eminent domain in every city and county of the State, the same to be irrevocable and in perpetuity, the free use of every public street and highway, and use of the waters of Niagara Falls.

To overcome the dangers of such "jokers" most legislative assemblies have employed high-salaried men to visit all bills and to put them in shape for legislative enactment. The number of efforts to put "jokers" into law has been on the decline since the great moral awakening of the present decade, and even in Congress, where the flood of bills is the worst in the world, there are few "jokers" put into the laws, and they are usually insignificant.

Perhaps the most widely advertised effort for uniformity of legislation relates to the divorce question. There are almost as many kinds of law on this subject as there are States in the Union, and some of them are so framed as to permit the divorce laws of other States virtually to be set aside. In some States the period of residence required is so brief and the doctrine of what constitutes residence so liberal that almost anyone can get his case into the courts of that State, and the grounds for divorce are so numerous that the divorce comes more on the ground of ability to pay for the proceedings than from any real cause. It is needless to say that the Supreme Court declared in 1907 that New York did not have to recognize a Connecticut divorce decree in a case where the latter State did not acquire jurisdictional control over the defendant; but none of the States has sought to overturn the action of the divorce courts of other States because of this decision. The model divorce law which was drawn upon lines laid down by the national divorce congress has not been meeting with the approval of State legislatures that was expected. New Jersey and Delaware are the only States which have as yet enacted it into law.

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FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

Good dressing is an art with a sound, practical foundation. It is built upon essentials and crowned with superfluities. If one wishes them. Body garments, shoes and stockings, gloves and hats must come first, and unless these are in good condition it is useless to expect to look really well. They cost a penny, too, and leave no single consideration unnecessary articles when one's purse is slender.

Buying when articles are needed is the acme of wisdom. It is foolish to allow the wardrobe to run down, for replacing articles as fast as they wear out can be avoided. The list of essentials is not long, but replenishing means ceaseless buying, and that is what we over-look when we buy according to fancy. Spring is approaching, and we know that new clothes are imperative; but how many of us are planning with cold figures before our eyes?

Some of us have already overhauled our stock of underwear, our summer hosiery, and what remains of last season's gowns and coats. We have made a list of needs in these directions, and inspected our footgear with a critical eye. Last year's hats and gloves are in peace, for weather and dust have set them free, and nothing spoils one's good appearance like a shabby hat.

Wise women finish their summer's sewing before winter weather sets in. Styles are settled, and new goods are out, and it is easier to plan and sew now than it will be later on. Summer is so brief that we ought not to allow an hour of it to escape us. It is the season of rest and recreation, so why spoil it with unnecessary work? Let the women who drag their dress-making into the hot months pay dearly for their recklessness.

It is popular now to buy ready-to-wear garments and have them altered at home by the family dressmaker. Sometimes new trappings are added to give individuality, and the result is obtained. It is the best possible plan unless one can afford first-class dressmakers. The establishments which turn out these garments are the best talent they can find. An ordinary seamstress can usually master the necessary alterations.

Business women need few changes in clothing, but their accessories make a formidable list. There are fresh waists, neckwear, gloves, and veils always claiming attention. A business suit will last a season and the new ones are not worn as carefully looked after. Plain clothing is in the best taste and requires less attention, and colored waists look fresh after white ones have been hopelessly succumbed to service. It is needless to dwell upon the advantages of dark colors, all save black, which demands a deal of attention—the majority of workers know them by experience.

They Did.

From Puck.
Kicker—I got mixed up in a real estate deal last week.
Snicker—Did you?
Kicker—Yes, they did me.

IF YOU ARE A TRIFLE SENSITIVE

About the state of your shoes, it's some satisfaction to know that many people are just as small as you are. Sprinkling Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for Darning Poles, Patent Leather shoes or overboots because they keep your feet cool and your shoes from getting worn out. Allen's Foot-Ease gives instant relief. Sold everywhere. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Orin, Ltd., Le Roy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitutes.

MISS FARRAR REPAYS \$34,000.

Grand Opera Singer Returns Money Advanced for Musical Education. Chicago, April 18.—It developed last night through dispatches from Salem, Mass., and admissions made in Chicago, that Miss Geraldine Farrar, of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, now in Chicago, recently made the last payment of a loan of \$34,000 advanced for her musical education.

LATEST FASHIONS.



GIRLS DRESS, WITH GUIMPE. Paris Dress, No. 2886. All Seasons Allowed.

Green and white sprigged muslin has been used for the development of this dainty and simple little frock, which may be developed in challis, or in any of the washable materials. The full waist portion, which is jumper in effect, blouses slightly at the center-front, and the full gathered skirt, which is attached to the waist under a narrow belt of the material, is finished with a wide hem. The frock fastens at the center-front with hooks and eyes, simulated closings being made by pearl buttons and loops of cotton braid. The guimpe is of fine white batiste, the upper part being made of allover embroidery; the lower edge of the sleeves being trimmed with insertions and a narrow edging. The pattern is in 4 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 3 yards of material 72 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; the guimpe needs 3 yards 18 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 3/4 yard 42 inches wide; as illustrated 3/4 yard of allover embroidery 18 inches wide, 1 yard of insertion and 3/4 yard of edging.

The Edwin Forrest Home for Actors. The table at the Edwin Forrest Home is now filled to the limit, and this means that noble foundation has no room for applicants for admission.

Yet no one will begrudge the old players who make up this family the provisions made for their comfort. All the guests of the home are reported to be in prime health and most happy in their surroundings. They do not lead stagnant lives, either. The women have their little personal tasks and the men are not always idle. The library kept by Edwin Forrest and carefully kept by Charles J. Foy, is a profitable and pleasurable resort to many, while the managers of theaters in Philadelphia see to it that the old players have courtesies for matinees, at which they study the trend of the modern theater while comparing notes as to the stage-to-day and in the times of their professional activity.

Hammerstein invited the residents of the home to his guest at the matinee of "Il Trovatore" recently at his opera house in Philadelphia. He sent each one an orchestra seat near the good of the acting, and it was a surprise to the critical old staggers. The opera house was a revelation, even to those who had seen many fine theaters in Europe. Its spacious auditorium and immense stage especially appealed to them.

A programme has been arranged by the home folks to commemorate the 26th anniversary of Shakespeare's 14th, April 23.

"Le Scandale." Easily Charles Frohman's most important play acquisition since his arrival in Europe is Henry Batist's "Le Scandale," which was produced at The Renaissance, and is declared by everybody a work very true and strong in modern drama. Practically every manner of the world was after the play, but, as usual, it came to Mr. Frohman. "Le Scandale" won its audience in Paris including a large attendance of American and English foreign correspondents, from the very start. Its multitude of pictures, its convincingly broad picture, its interest that never ceased to carry its spectators along in steady progress, marked the performance as one of the season's great successes. Some writers have said that the play is a drama, and that who has learned from Bernstein to screw up his story tightly and practice to the full the mastery of jolmy in stagecraft. "Le Scandale" is best described as a drama, brought up to the day of the play, but at the same time throbbing with a poetic pulse.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Robert H. Davis is hard at work on his new play, "The Brothers."

"The Police of the Day" is scheduled for a run at Atlantic City, beginning June 1.

Clarice Vance has closed her American tour, and will now go to London to fill an engagement.

The Best Show on the Road" is the title of a new musical comedy by Ramsey Good and Harry von Tilzer. There is no need for this.

Fellow-sufferers.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Yes, I was at the play last night. I could hear well enough, but I couldn't see."

"Hat?"
"No."
"Post?"
"No. Broken eyeglasses."

"That's nothing. I was at the play myself. I could see well enough, but I couldn't hear anything."

"Too far away?"
"No."
"Cold in your head?"
"No. Box party."

Sarcasm.
From the Circle.
"If I were you, I wouldn't be a fool, Diggs."

"Diggs?"
"That's true," replied Diggs complacently. "The unfortunate part of it is that you are yourself."

THE THEATRE TO-DAY

NATIONAL.
"When Knights Were Bold"..... 8:20
"About Thebes"..... 8:30
Musical comedy by Washington society amateurs.

COLUMBIA.
The Clidium Club of George Washington University.
CHANCE'S.
Vaudeville..... 8:25 and 8:35
"McFadden's Flat"..... 8:25
GAYETY.
Burlesque..... 8:25 and 8:35
LYCEUM.
Burlesque..... 8:25 and 8:35

Wilson's Collection of Napoleons. Francis Wilson, the popular comedian, has been able to authoritatively decide several historical disputes relative to certain incidents in the life of the great Frenchman. Francis Wilson's collection of Napoleons is probably the most complete in this country and one of the best private collections of its kind in the world. Mr. Wilson from his early youth was a great admirer and a voracious reader of everything pertaining to the life and character of Napoleon Bonaparte for the great general is his ideal of brilliant intellectuality and action. During his recent visit to France, many special courtesies and privileges were accorded him by the French government, and among them he was given access to archives where records and treasures are kept that are not open to the general public. Possibly the most valuable single document in the Wilson collection is an autographed letter to Napoleon's sister signed by the general requesting that she meet him and talk over the affairs of the Duchy of Guastalla. There are also autographed letters from Napoleon to his brother, the actor also owns a large piece of wood from the ship *l'Inconstant*, on which Napoleon escaped from the island of Elba to Toulon, where he immediately began the hundred days' campaign which ended so disastrously at Waterloo. There are also long and interesting letters from Sir Hudson Lowe, who was Napoleon's jailer at St. Helena, as well as letters and manuscript from Barry O'Meara, his English physician. He also has a copy of the Bible which Napoleon used during his company's sojourn in the island of Elba. The Bible was discovered in the sanctuary of the Madonna del Monte, in Elba. Over Mr. Wilson's desk, in his home, is a bronze copy taken from the original *Antichrist* of the *Antichrist* of Napoleon. Antichrist was Napoleon's Corsican physician. The comedian has also a bottle of earth brought to him by a friend from the spot where Napoleon was buried in St. Helena, and thousands of dollars worth of prints and engravings, in black and white, and in color, of Bonaparte at all periods of his life, some of which are very rare.

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show to carry a press agent, if everybody will believe in the name.

Frederic Thompson has gone to Hoboken, N. J., for the benefit of his rheumatism. He will occupy the cottage of Charles Osgood.

William Courtenay held a reception on the stage of a Brooklyn theater after a matinee recently during an engagement of "The Wolf."

Francesca Redding opens on the Sullivan-Cordell circuit on May 4. She will present "My Friend from Texas," instead of "Honey."

Carrie Dowman has been engaged for the support of Lew Fields in "The Midnight Song," soon to be produced at the Herald Square Theater, New York.

The Messrs. Shubert announce that one of their first spring dramatic productions will be "The Revolver," a new comedy of modern city life by Charles Horman.

Eugene O'Brien, who is on tour with "The Belle of the West," was the guest of honor the other day in Cleveland at a luncheon given by Mrs. Martin Lawrence.

Allice Dovey was speaking to some friends of the marriage of her sister, Edith, to Frederick Truesdell. "Not the actor, you know," said Frederick Truesdell in musical comedy.

William Courtleigh will be the Collier for the forthcoming season. He is to serve in a measure as a preliminary rehearsal for the big all-star gambol soon to proceed triumphantly over the decks.

Clelie Janis has given up her original plan for a motoring trip through Europe and will spend the summer at her cottage in Springfield, N. J., and go to Narragansett Pier for a few weeks during the season.

Grant Stewart used to be a professor in Trinity College. Then he threatened for a long time to remain a juvenile actor. Next came "Cought in the Rain," written with William Collier. Mr. Stewart is now in "The Melting Pot."

Miss Augusta Giese and her husband, Mr. Charles Starr Leeds, were given a dinner recently by the Chappell, Mr. Leeds, who came from Richmond, Ind., is a Hoosier and a Quaker of old standing, and his Indiana friends are legion.

Augustus Phillips used to be with Keith & Prentiss's Fifth Avenue Stock Company in the days of Minnie Seligman, William Brewster, and Paul McAllister. "One of the handiest men I ever saw," said Fred Bellows, who is taking him to San Francisco for the Alamo stock company.

"The Dollar Mark" by George Broadhurst, has been produced by Messrs. Brady and Robinson at the Lyceum Theater. "The Dollar Mark" is said to be a winner. What with "Miss Doty Dollars," "The Dollar Princess," and "The Dollar Girl," the dramatization of American coin will have about reached its limit.

"The Brass Bowl" has closed its tour abruptly at Springfield, Mass., and has been temporarily shelved, which means that its chances for future revival are slim. Louis Vance and Winchell Smith, the authors, and Joseph Grismer and William A. Brady, managers, did all they could to build up the performance, but it was not liked.

Frank Keenan has canceled his contract with David Belasco, giving as the reason that, although he signed for "four years, his seasons have been short, and he decided to do his best in the future. He saw too much side time ahead of him, when he would be precluded by his contract from accepting other engagements. His plans for the future are indefinite.

VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

Lady Paget Tells of Impressions Made Along in the Fifties. Lady Paget, in the Nineteenth Century.

I shall never forget the impression Windsor Castle made upon me when, after a day or two's rest, we went on there. It was a clear and frosty afternoon, and the splendid pine rose like a fairy palace out of the plain, bathed in the soft light of a January full moon.

We had hardly arrived at the castle when the Queen sent for us. We were ushered into a very small boudoir furnished in the Queen's private style. The Queen stood there, with Prince Albert by her side and the princess royal a little behind them. I was at once struck by the commanding look in the Queen's eyes; they were very clear, blue, and full, and when she spoke they became kind and gentle. Her ladies, as I noticed later on, stood in awe of these eyes, which saw everything.

Prince Albert, tall, calm, and good-looking, was exactly like the pictures. Winterhalter painted him at that date.

The princess royal, only just seventeen, was in appearance almost a child. Her radiant eyes and bewitching smile won every heart at once. She was naturally a little shy when the Queen mentioned her to come forward and speak to us, but she did it with great composure and gentleness. The prince consort looked at her with pride and affection, for his brilliant intellect and quick grasp of things had responded brilliantly to the care he had bestowed on the development of his gift of child.

At dinner I sat next to Lord Palmerston, of whom I had heard from my infancy as the disturber of European peace, and he amused himself by trying to disturb mine, asking me a number of puzzling and embarrassing questions. As, however, he appeared to me to be very much advanced in years, and I had been taught to respect old age, I bore them with equanimity and answered as politely as I could. As soon as the foreign royalties began to arrive the court moved to Buckingham Palace, and state dinners, balls, concerts, and operas succeeded each other. King Leopold, with the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, was one of the first to come. He was benign, discreet, and dignified, and glided about distributing advice in soft, low tones and peculiar inflections of voice. His daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Brabant, was an Austrian archduchess, with a beautiful figure and brilliant complexion. The Prince and Princess of Prussia were radiant in the realization of their long-cherished project, as were Duke Ernest of Coburg, bluff and enthusiastic, talking loud and gesticulating much, quite different from his brother, Prince Albert. Besides these, there were many other minor royalties. A day or two before the wedding Prince Frederick William arrived. He had for three years been in love with his young and charming fiancée, and it would perhaps be more correct to say that he adored her, for he respected her character and admired her cleverness.

Where Dante May Have Studied.

From the Westminster Gazette.
St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, the independence of which seems threatened by neighboring Queen's College, is now the sole survivor of the original "halls" from which university life arose at Oxford.

It bears the name not of the martyred Saxon monarch, but of Archbishop Edmund Rich, who possibly about 1119 delivered near this spot the first Oxford lectures on Aristotle. This legend once enabled the present principal to retort that if Dante really visited Oxford he might conceivably have stayed at St. Edmund's Hall, but not at Queen's College, which did not then exist.

DREAMS AND GRUB.

I wandered o'er the sunlit lea, and gathered roses as I went, and all the wild birds sang to me, and filled me with a sweet content. My neighbor, of a grosser mold, toiled in the field the whole day long, lured ever on by lust for gold, and blind to Beauty, deaf to Song. I lay beside the sobbing stream, all through the golden summer day, and journeyed on a magic dream to fairy regions far away; the sky was blue, the day was hot—as hot as weather ever was; and still my neighbor sternly wrought, and hoed his beans without a pause. Alas! the days of June were gone; I heard the voice of Winter rave, and shivered in an arctic dawn, and wept for summers in their grave; my empty cupboard brought to mind my sordid neighbor's bounteous store, and so I dared the shrieking wind, and got a handout at his door.

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\$1.35 all-silk Pongees, yd. **68c**

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Imported 25c Cotton Etamines, yd. **12c**

Imported Mercerized 25c Silk ginghams, yd. **12c**

HOW WOMAN WAS MADE.

The following curious old Sanscrit legend of the creation of woman is clipped from "The Kalpaka," a magazine published in India.

In the beginning when Twashti came to the creation of woman he found that he had exhausted his materials in the making of man, and that no solid elements were left.

In this dilemma, after profound meditation, he did as follows:

He took the rotundity of the moon, And the twinkling of the stars, And the curves of the creepers, And the clinging of the tendrils, And the trembling of the grass, And the slenderness of the reed, And the bloom of flowers, And the lightness of leaves, And the tapering of an elephant's trunk, And the glances of deer, And the clustering of rows of bees, And the joyous gait of sunbeams, And the weeping of clouds, And the fickleness of the wind, And the timidity of the hare, And the vanity of the peacock, And the softness of the parrot's bosom, And the hardness of the adamant, And the sweetness of honey, And the cruelty of the tiger, And the warm glow of fire, And the coldness of snow, And the chattering of jays, And the cooling of the kokila, And the hoarseness of the crane, And the fidelity of the chakravala, And commending all these together he made woman and gave her to man. But in two weeks the man came crying: "O Mighty Master of Mysteries; Thou who hast made all the wonders of the world, take again the woman that Thou hast given me, she is too mortal, frail, and tiresome, and I cannot live with her more." And Twashti took the woman away. But in two weeks the man came again, and cried out: "Give me back the woman that Thou madest; I cannot live without her."

"How, now?" came the answer, "You brought woman to me saying that you could not live with her. What do you want?"

"Alas! 'tis true," said the man: "I do not know what I want. I cannot live without her and I could not live with her."

And Twashti answered: "Take the woman now, for I made her for you and you for her."

The Saffragate Beated. From the Baltimore American.
She (belonging to the Union) who knows of any State in the Union in which woman has the upper hand without the ballot?

He—Oh, yes.
She—What State is it?
He (meekly)—The state of matrimony.

NEW YORK'S SOCIAL SIDE

Public Entertaining a Popular Feature of Metropolitan Life

WITH THE ST. REGIS HOTEL AS A CENTER

Formal and informal dinners, private repasts, and elaborate banquets are marked features of New York's social life of the present day. Public dining as an art is being cultivated in the metropolis to the exclusion of many other forms of entertainment. All of New York's modern hotels have recognized the growth and extension of this latest society fad, and have catered to it most liberally. Grand ceremonial banqueting halls and exquisite private dining rooms are notable features of all the newer public houses—and these in addition to the main public dining rooms. No other hotel in New York, however, has gone into this subject with the thoroughness and sincerity displayed by the St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. At this hotel, recognized everywhere as America's most perfect and most homelike, the cuisine has always been given the first consideration. It was established to equal, and has been continuously maintained upon a par with, the most famous restaurants of London and Paris, but at rates no higher than those charged by other first-class New York hotels, and with facilities for large and small parties second to no other hotel in the city. In the matter of rooms, also, the St. Regis offers equisiteness and economy. For rooms may be had there as low as \$3 and \$4 a day for a large, handsomely furnished single bedroom; the same with private bath for \$5 a day (for \$5 for two people); or \$12 a day and up for a splendid suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath.

EVERY DAY in the year from 7th St. to Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Newport News, and other points south, the St. Regis offers the latest in steamship service. For further information write to: BUDGET, or please to